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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/287,304	04/07/1999	AKIRA YAMAMOTO	0941.63012	6149
24978	7590 01/30/2004		EXAMINER	
GREER, BURNS & CRAIN			PIZIALI, JEFFREY J	
300 S WACK			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
25TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60606		•	2673	
011101100, 1	.2 00000		DATE MAILED: 01/30/2004	29

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	NA 1: 4/- \	
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Advisory Action	09/287,304	YAMAMOTO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeff Piziali	2673	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe		•	
THE REPLY FILED 30 December 2003 FAILS TO PLAC Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (' condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appe Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this application to the same of th	cation. A proper re	ply to a cation in
PERIOD FOR RE	EPLY [check either a) or b)]		
a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date of			
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adverse, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later the ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f).	an SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of	the final rejection.	
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The da have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three moterared patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	sion and the corresponding amount of the I statutory period for reply originally set in	fee. The appropriate ex the final Office action; or	tension fee under (2) as set forth in
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant' 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CF	s Brief must be filed within the p R 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal o	period set forth in of the appeal.	
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered b		• •	
(a)  they raise new issues that would require furth	er consideration and/or search (	see NOTE below):	
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note I	`	, —, <b>,</b> ,	
(c) they are not deemed to place the application issues for appeal; and/or	• •	erially reducing or	simplifying the
(d) they present additional claims without cancel	ing a corresponding number of	finally rejected clair	ms.
NOTE:			
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection	etion(s):		
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a s	eparate, timely file	d amendment
5. ☑ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☑ request fo application in condition for allowance because: See	r reconsideration has been consections	sidered but does No	OT place the
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered be raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	cause it is not directed SOLELY	to issues which we	ere newly
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims w			and an
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:			
Claim(s) allowed:			
Claim(s) objected to:			
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-21</u> .			
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) and	proved or b) disapproved by	the Examiner	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 11-03)

10. Other: \_\_\_\_

SUPERIOR FOLLOW EXAMINER 28 January 2004

9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)( PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.

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Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicants' arguments filed 30 December 2003 (Paper No. 28) have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive. The applicants contend Youn (US 5,856,816) teaches a plurality of blocks on two opposing (i.e. top and bottom) edges of an LCD panel, and not along a single edge of the panel. However, the examiner respectfully disagrees.

Youn's LCD panel [Fig. 2; 1] inherently has, for instance, both a "front edge" and a "back edge" (corresponding to the front and backside of the LCD panel [Fig. 2; 1]. These two (front and back) edges are in addition to the top, bottom, left, and right panel edges illustrated in Youn's Figure 2. Furthermore, Youn teaches a data driver [Fig. 2, 2a & 2b] being divided into blocks [Fig. 2, D1-D2n] which drive odd data lines [Fig. 2; D1, D3, ..., D2n-1] and even data lines [Fig. 2; D2, D4, ..., D2n] respectively. Along the top portion of the front edge of Youn's LCD panel [Fig. 2, 1], odd-numbered data lines [Fig. 2; D1, D3, ..., D2n-1] are arranged adjacent to each other. Along the bottom portion of the same front edge of this LCD panel, even-numbered data lines [Fig. 2; D2, D4, ..., D2n] are arranged adjacent to each other (see Column 1, Line 10 - Column 2, Line 20).

The applicants argue current claims "utilize the term 'edge' to refer to the area of external periphery of a flat panel liquid crystal display" (see Top Paragraph, Page 3, Paper 28), and dispute the examiner's interpretation of the term. However, the examiner is relying upon the ordinary meaning of "edge," and finds no contradiction between this meaning and the presently pending claim limitations. The front planar portion/edge of Youn's LCD panel [Fig. 2; 1] fully qualifies as an "external periphery" (i.e. surface of a solid). Moreover, Youn's front portion/edge certainly constitutes a physical "boundary" or "extremity" (definitions relied upon by the applicants themselves in Paper No. 28) of the LCD panel. The applicants hold that a "flat, planar surface" cannot constitute an edge. However, the applicants' own data driver blocks [Fig. 4; 46A-D] are themselves positioned along a "flat, planar surface" (see Figs. 4 & 20; Page 7, Lines 1-12). Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would construe each of Youn's front, back, top, bottom, left, and right LCD panel portions as being "edges."

The applicants also argue Youn's odd and even drivers [Fig. 2; 2a and 2b] are positioned away from the LCD panel [Fig. 2; 1] — and not on the panel, as claimed. However, again the examiner must respectfully disagree. The applicants' own invention teaches display signal lines [Fig. 4; 64A-D] being an integral part of the data driver blocks [Fig. 4; 46A-D] (Page 7, Lines 1-12). Similarly, along the top portion of the front edge of Youn's LCD panel [Fig. 2, 1], odd-numbered data lines [Fig. 2; D1, D3, ..., D2n-1] are arranged adjacent to each other. And along the bottom portion of the same front edge of this LCD panel, even-numbered data lines [Fig. 2; D2, D4, ..., D2n] are arranged adjacent to each other (see Column 1, Line 10 - Column 2, Line 20).

By such reasoning, the rejection of the claims is deemed proper and thereby maintained.